

Cleveland, Cincinnati, **BIG 4**
Chicago & St. Louis. **ROUTE.**

TO
PUT-ON-BAY

Thursday, Sept. 8, 1892

\$4-ROUND TRIP-\$4

Trains will leave Indianapolis—
4:40 a. m., 3:20 p. m. and 7 p. m.
Through coaches at 4:40 a. m. and 3:20 p. m.
Sectional chair cars at 7 p. m.
Running through to Sandusky without change.
For tickets and full information call on Big Four
ticket agents, No. 1 East Washington street, 38 Jack-
son place, Massachusetts avenue or Union Station.
H. M. BROWN, A. G. P. A.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, **BIG 4**
Chicago & St. Louis. **ROUTE.**

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT
G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
SEPT. 19, 20 and 21, 1892.

\$13.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP
FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The BIG FOUR and C. & O. having been selected
as the OFFICIAL ROUTE, THE DEPARTMENT
COMMANDER OF INDIANA AND STAFF, AN-
DERSON, THOMAS and CHAPMAN POSTS, OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, and many other Indiana Posts, com-
manded by the
KNIGHTS TOWN SOLDIERS' ORPHAN'S HOME
BAND and ANDERSON POST DRUM CORPS,
will leave Indianapolis on SPECIAL TRAINS,
composed of Pullman and Wagner sleepers and first-
class coaches and baggage cars.
AT 3 P. M., SATURDAY, SEPT. 17,
and arrive in Washington Monday, 19th, and
other SPECIAL TRAINS will leave Indianapolis
on Friday, the 16th, Saturday, the 17th, and Sunday,
the 18th, and run through to Washington without
change of train, via the same route.
EXCURSION TICKETS VIA CINCINNATI or
either C. & O. or B. & O., and via COLUMBUS and
B. & O., will be on sale Sept. 12 to 20, all good to
return until Oct. 10.
For tickets and full information call at Big Four
office, No. 1 East Washington street, and Union Sta-
tion, place, Massachusetts avenue, and Union Station.
H. M. BROWN, A. G. P. A.

G. A. R.
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

\$13.50

TO
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AND RETURN.

VIA
C. H. & D.

AND
B. & O. R. R.

For the accommodation of the Indianapolis Com-
mander and his friends, a special train of eleven
sleeping and day cars will leave Indianapolis
INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY, SEPT. 19,
at 10 a. m., reaching Washington Monday, 20th, at
10 a. m.
Make your arrangements immediately to go with
us, as we can assure a pleasant trip.
Further particulars at C. H. & D. ticket office, cor-
ner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue.
H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

TO
\$12.50—Montreal and Return—\$12.50
\$15—Quebec and Return—\$15

VIA
C. H. & D.

AND
CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R.

Thursday, Sept. 8, 1892.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS 10:55 A. M.

Tickets good to return until Sept. 28. Reserve
space in through sleeper at once.
City ticket office, corner Illinois street and Ken-
tucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street, and Union
Station.
H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

LAST OF THE SEASON

\$5

TO
NIAGARA FALLS

AND
RETURN

VIA
C. H. & D.

AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14,
GOING VIA DETROIT.

Reserve sleeping and chair-car space immediately
at C. H. & D. ticket office, corner Illinois street and Ken-
tucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street, and Union
Station.
H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

CAPT. CARL MYERS'S
SKY-CYCLE or AIR-SHIP,

AT
WOODSDALE ISLAND PARK,

ON
SUNDAY, Sept. 4.

\$1.50-Round Trip-\$1.50

VIA
C. H. & D. R. R.

FALL OVERCOATS

Our line of all the very latest novelties and styles, in the newest fabrics, of the above very desirable and seasonable garment, is now ready at prices that will make it an inducement for you to become an early purchaser.

THE : WIEN

TO THE TRADE—

Many men have many times worn the HARTFORD BOOT, and come again for another pair because it suits them; it is of a wide, full last, insuring ease and comfort. OUR HARTFORD is made of genuine Westcott calf, insuring toughness and pliability of the upper. The workmanship is superior, insuring neatness and durability; the design is modern, insuring style, and the price is moderate, insuring economy to the wearer. Sent for sample case or sample pair, or any information you desire regarding Boots and Shoes.

McKEE & CO., 93 & 95 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

COLUMBIA FLOUR.
BEST IN THE WORLD. ASK YOUR GROCER
ACME MILLS, West Washington St.

70° FOR WAGON WHEAT

MISS BORDEN'S WITNESSES

Testify to Having Seen a Mysterious Stranger Near the Family Home.

One Woman Says She Heard a Noise in the Back Yard That Sounded Like Somebody Jumping Over the Fence.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 31.—The first witness in the Borden case this morning was Marshal Rufus Hilliard, who said that his attention was called to the murder at 11:15 A. M., Aug. 4. He sent officer George Wooden, and did not go to the house himself until 2:30 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He next sent officers Dehenry, Mullaly, Medley, Dillon, Wilson and others; he could not remember. When witness went, at 3 o'clock, it was with some men to search the barn-yard in that vicinity. He knew nothing about the murders, only from what he had been told by Medley, Fleet and Kelly. He searched the yard and barn, but found nothing. When he went in the house he saw Mrs. Dolan, Coughlin, Feeckham, Dutra and Tourtelot, but was not positive whether Dr. Bowen was there or not. They were shown in the room where Mr. Borden lay, and were in consultation. He spoke to Dr. Dolan about the matter, looked at the sofa, but could not say whether any part of it was cut. He could not tell whether there were any blood spots on the head of it. There were blood spots on the parlor floor, but he did not notice the result of Mr. Borden's body was not removed from the lounge. He passed into the front room with Dr. Dolan and into the front room, where the body of Mrs. Borden was found, and saw some blood on pillow shams. Here witness was sent for the pillow shams and marble piece taken from the bed. The shams were produced and identified. Witnesses said they were given to him on Wednesday, the 10th. He saw them on the bed, however, on the 5th of August. The bedspread of white was examined and also the shams. Kelly's with the blood lay next to the bureau. Witness made no search of the house, but when he sent men to search the yard he also sent men to search the cellar. He knew the cellar was searched from what was reported to him. The officers reported through assistant Marshal Fleet. Nothing was said to witness as to the result of the search that afternoon. Marshal Hilliard then described the search he had made. The district attorney said he was willing to admit that a most thorough search was made in the house.

George F. Seaver, State detective, de-
tailed his part in the various searches of the premises. John Donnelly, this next witness, a hackman, said the day in the barn looked as though somebody had been lying on the northwest part of it, towards the window.

Dr. Benjamin Handy said he passed the Borden house on the day of the murder at 9 o'clock, and again about 10 or 10:30 A. M. He was in a carriage, and saw opposite the house talking with a woman who was in a carriage. He was attracted to him because he was pale, very pale; a young man, medium build, dressed in light gray clothing. He turned and looked at him a second time as he went by because there was something, he could not tell what, that attracted his attention. He had seen the man before, he thought a few days previous, on the same street. It was not Thomas Holmes. He could not say on that day he saw him before. Witness said that he did not identify the man, and thought that the person might be found. He had the impression that he had a mustache; had a full voice, very white forehead and full face. Witness spoke to his wife about having seen the man after the tragedy.

Mrs. Della S. Manley, who lives on Second street, was next called. She was in the vicinity of the house on the morning of the murder, saw somebody standing near the north gate during that time; she was standing between the Borden and Churchill house talking with a man who was in a carriage. The man witness saw was standing in the gateway. He appeared to be a young man; it was not Mr. Morse, and she did not know him. He was a younger man than Morse. She never saw the stranger before her knowledge, and could not say positively about his clothes, but thought they were not black.

Mary Ann Chagnon, wife of Dr. Chagnon, said that on the night before the murder, between 11 and 11:30 o'clock, she heard a noise at the house, and went down the fence, the sound appeared to come from the back of the house near the kitchen, where there is a fence between the Borden and Chagnon yards. Her daughter heard it also; in fact her daughter heard it first and called her attention to it. The daughter was so much frightened that she shortly afterwards she refused to go down stairs to the cellar. Witness told her it was the dog, but the daughter pointed out where the dog was then lying.

Maria Chagnon, daughter of the preceding witness, testified in corroboration of her mother in regard to the noise at the fence. This closed the evidence, and the arguments will be begun at 10:30 to-morrow.

Movements of Steamers.

SCHILLY, Aug. 31.—Passed: Pennland, from New York, for Antwerp; Spaardam, from New York, for Rotterdam; Rhactia, from New York, for Hamburg.

LIZARD, Aug. 31.—Passed: Fuerst Bismarck, from New York, for Hamburg.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Arrived: Teutonic, from Liverpool; Lahm, from Bremen.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 31.—Arrived: Trave, from New York, for Bremen.

Knights of the Maccabees.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—The Knights of the Maccabees met for their business session in the Light Infantry Armory this

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Princess Flour,
Made by B. A. T. Watson & Co.

morning. There were fully one thousand persons present when the meeting was called to order, representing 725 hives. The record-keeper's report showed that 295 tents and 15,568 members were added to the order in the past year. The report also showed that \$37,000 had been received during the year, and there is now a balance on hand of \$50,000. The ladies of the Maccabees also met this morning, but after appointing committees adjourned.

WON OVER TO PROTECTION

Hon. John Holoran, of Elwood, Who Has Been a Life-Long Democrat,

Having Once Been Elected Councilman at Noblesville, Frankly Admits the Republic is the Only True Church in Politics.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 31.—A stir was caused in political circles last evening by the Elwood Leader announcing in an article that one of the leading Democrats of this city had come out openly for protection and the Republican platform. The man referred to is Hon. John Holoran, president of the Elwood iron-works. Mr. Holoran has heretofore been a life-long Democrat. He was elected councilman at his former home in Noblesville in a ward that usually gave a Republican majority of 140. He was not a disappointed office-seeker, and has no grievances against the Democratic party. He said to your representative to-day: "I have been convinced since I came to Elwood that protection is building up our vast industries. I can see it all around us in this city, and I believe it is what the country needs, and I am going to support that principle."

Mr. Holoran is a man of few character and business ability, and his action in this matter carries considerable weight with it. He is a man who has always had the respect of his acquaintances in both private and business circles.

Mering Talking Through His Fex.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Aug. 31.—The Indianapolis Sun of last evening published an interview with "Hon." Luther Mering, of this city, that has been causing a great deal of amusement among Richmond Republicans to-day. Mr. Mering is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth district, and in the interview he confidently predicts his own election, although he says the Republican majority is over five thousand in the "burnt district." Mr. Mering, like Isaac P. Gray and many others, left the Republican party because it would not give him an office. In 1888 he represented this county in the General Assembly. His taste of office made him all the more voracious, and in 1888 he asked for the Republican nomination for county auditor. He got less than three hundred votes in the convention, and as a result soured on Republicanism. He is now making claims like the one above. Had the local Democracy any idea of the possibility of electing a Representative, Mr. Mering never could have secured the nomination.

Candidate Twineham a Strong Speaker.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

POSEYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 31.—The campaign in north Posey county was opened at Poseyville last night by the Republicans. Hon. A. P. Twineham addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting. This gallant young soldier and scholar is getting a move on himself worthy of admiration. He is going to prove a tower of strength to the north ticket. As an orator he holds his audience fairly spell-bound. Even the most rabid in 1888 he asked for the Republican nomination for county auditor. He got less than three hundred votes in the convention, and as a result soured on Republicanism. He is now making claims like the one above. Had the local Democracy any idea of the possibility of electing a Representative, Mr. Mering never could have secured the nomination.

Republicans Feel Encouraged.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LEBANON, Ind., Aug. 31.—The Opera-house was crowded last night to hear Dr. W. Harrison, of this city, discuss the issues of the day. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one. The famous quartet was present and rendered some fine selections. Mr. Harrison appeared at his best, and from the start held the audience with his discussion of the issues. The Republicans in this place are alive and awake, and are much encouraged.

Old Soldiers Organizing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

UNION CITY, Ind., Aug. 31.—Old soldiers met last evening in O. C. Gordon's office and organized a company of the Union Veterans' Association, with a membership of seventy-five. George Bramham was chosen captain, with R. B. Castle and C. C. Waite lieutenants and James J. Eagly orderly sergeant. It is a political organization to further the interests of the Republican party, and starts out with a bright future.

Adlai at Vincennes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 31.—The campaign will be opened here by the Democrats to-morrow. Adlai Stevenson, candidate for Vice-president, will be the principal speaker. Stevenson arrived to-day, and has a suite of rooms at the Grand Hotel, where he has received many of the local Democrats and other citizens. He addressed the Gracery Club to-night.

CHOLERA AT NEW YORK

Brought Over in the Steamship Moravia, Which Arrived Late Tuesday Night.

Twenty-Two Deaths Among the Steerage Passengers, Poles, Austrians and Germans Who Had Embarked at Hamburg Aug. 18.

First Victim Attacked When Only One Day Out from the Infected Port,

And Yet the Captain Kept on His Course, Bringing the Plague to the Shores of America, When He Should Have Turned Back.

He Also Sailed Past Sandy Hook and Anchored Close to Other Vessels,

When He Ought to Have Notified the Quarantine Officials and Remained in the Lower Bay Until They Arrived.

Prompt Measures Taken to Prevent the Disease Reaching the City Proper.

The Steamer and Its Pestilential Cargo Ordered Back to Hoffman's Island, Where Everything Will Be Disinfected.

President Harrison Cut Short His Visit to Ophir Farm on Hearing the News,

And Started for Washington Last Night to Direct the Enforcement of Quarantine and Confer with His Cabinet.

CHOLERA AT OUR DOORS.

The Disease Brought to New York by the Steamer Moravia, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Asiatic cholera reached the port of New York on board the steamer Moravia to-day. Twenty-two deaths occurred during the ten days she was on the ocean. Although she arrived last night from Hamburg the Moravia was not sent from the upper to the lower quarantine with the yellow flag flying until almost noon to-day. She is now there with passengers, and will not be released from the eyes of the health authorities until every known means is adopted in steaming out the dreaded plague. Dr. Jenkins is hopeful that he will be able to keep the cholera away from the city of New York. To-night he is a very much worried man. He has ordered the transfer of the Moravia's passengers to Hoffman island, and will not only make a personal examination of the disease as it is aboard the ship, but he will also confer with the health authorities of this city, and consider ways and means to keep it from entering the city. Other vessels will arrive from Hamburg this week, and it is probable that further deaths will be reported. Cases in their worst form, it is now conceded, may arrive within the next few days. The situation is serious. Unless all immigration from infected ports is stopped it is not believed that this country is safe, and it is believed now that this step will be taken. The surgeon of the Moravia called the disease cholera, but that is only another name for the dreaded Asiatic cholera. Dr. Jenkins said the results were serious, and he was fearful that more deaths would follow.

ONE DEATH ON THE FIRST DAY OUT.

On Aug. 18 the Moravia sailed from Hamburg. On the following day the cholera broke out, and the first death took place within twenty-four hours. The disease spread rapidly among the ship's 285 steerage passengers. There were no cabin passengers. The children suffered most, and by Aug. 29 the number of deaths had reached the total of twenty-two. Of these, two were adults and twenty children. They suffered much pain, and their deaths were those which are peculiar to cholera. The death-list was made up of thirteen natives of Poland and three natives of Hesse, one native of Austria and five of Prussia. They were all buried at sea. At the present time there are three cases of measles, and two women are recovering from slight attacks of the disease. The entire steerage comes from the infected districts, and to-night Dr. Jenkins is exceedingly anxious and worried over the outlook.

The Moravia arrived last night at 10 o'clock, and, strange to say, notwithstanding her terrible record of deaths for the voyage, her captain passed through Sandy Hook, up the lower bay and through the fleet of steamships which was anchored there off the boarding station. She did not stop there, but moved up several hundred feet north of the fleet, within about eight miles of the Battery, and there dropped her anchor. No word was sent ashore all night, nor did any of the quarantine officers board her. It was early this morning when they started on their usual round to board the vessels anchored in the stream, and the Moravia was the last one which physicians Tallmadge and Sanborn drew up alongside. It was then after 10 o'clock, and it was known that the Moravia was from an infected port.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the little tugboat which does service for Dr. Jenkins's staff left the Moravia's side and steamed for the big Teutonic. In the meantime a yellow wharf-boat, rowed by two men, left the Moravia's side and pulled for the beach. When she reached the little wharf fronting the department station, William Seguire, an attaché, hurriedly left her and delivered a sealed envelope to Dr. Jenkins, who opened it and betrayed no indications that there was anything wrong. Then the tug, with Dr. Tallmadge aboard, came ashore, and there was a conference with the health officer. At that time, after leaving Dr. Jenkins,

Dr. Tallmadge, who looked very much perturbed, asserted that there was nothing wrong with the Moravia and that every one on board was enjoying good health. When he left the quarantine the tug seemed to put the health officer in the effort to get alongside the plague-stricken craft. Apparently acting on orders from Dr. Tallmadge, which had been given on his first trip, there were signs of activity aboard and the immigrants, as if expecting to be landed, could be seen hurrying up and down the deck, and the direction of the tug's bow toward the island shore and occasionally waving hats or handkerchiefs. Within five minutes after the Moravia was boarded for the second time on her first trip, there was a long steam and turned her bow in the direction of the ocean. She made a long detour around the fleet, hugging the Long island shore and passing out of the narrow water for the lower bay shortly before noon.

THE CAPTAIN NEEDS INVESTIGATION.

A phase of the case of the Moravia which deserves investigation, and which should be looked into with thoroughness, is the action of the captain of the Moravia in continuing the voyage to this country under the conditions which prevailed on his ship. If the disease broke out on the day following his departure from Hamburg, why did he not, those connected with the quarantine department ask, turn back home instead of bringing the disease to a new country?

The representatives of the Associated Press received a message from New York quarantine, stating that it was reported that Dr. Jenkins pronounced the cases aboard the Moravia Asiatic cholera. Dr. Jenkins was interviewed, and declared that he was not prepared at present to pronounce an opinion. Dr. Jenkins has made arrangements for a bacteriological examination to be made of the bedding and effects of the Moravia's twenty-two victims. The doctor is a reticent. He says: "I got the surgeon's report at about 10 o'clock, and at once called my deputies in consultation. We arrived at a conclusion, but what it was I positively refuse at this time to say. You have observed," he added in a suggestive way, "that the Asiatic cholera was diagnosed as cholera in all the infected ports by the local authorities at the outset, but subsequent developments proved every one of such cases to be the actual and genuine Asiatic plague." Dr. Tallmadge stated that he believed the crisis had come, and from this time forward the closest vigil would be kept at the lower stations down the harbor to prevent the disease from getting near the city.

The Moravia is now anchored in Gravesend Bay, between Fort Hamilton and Norton's Point, about two hundred yards east of the main channel. She is out of the way of passing vessels. She will be indefinitely detained. The passengers and crew, to the cabin boy, will be landed on Hoffman island. Every bit of clothing, linen and every person aboard will be disinfected, and the ship will be disinfected, and the passengers then put aboard and detained there for an indefinite time, being obliged to land on the island daily for inspection and baths. Before starting down the bay health officer Jenkins telegraphed Secretary of State Foster, notifying him of the twenty-two deaths from so-called cholera on board of the Moravia during her voyage.

THE PEST ISLAND.

This is the first time Hoffman island has seen such active service since 1884 and 1887, when cholera scarred the country. A great many persons will remember the island, which gets its name from the late Governor Hoffman, as being about two miles south of the Narrows. It is built on the sand-bar known to pilots as the West-bank, and rises abruptly out of the water on a pile of rocks. The island itself, covering a few acres, is constructed of sand and enclosed in a crib-work, which in turn is protected by rip-rap. About nine hundred immigrants can be accommodated on the island. It is the germ-proof dormitory for disinfecting, and in every direction the assertion, so often made by some captains, that the New York quarantine is the most perfect in the world, is emphasized. Every known precaution is taken on Hoffman island to make it proof against germs. The island and floors of the buildings are of asphalt, while the walls are constructed of galvanized and corrugated iron, while the smaller walls in some places are of white enamel. The island is divided into the number of sixty-eight rooms, and is utilized for bathing the immigrants, and if it becomes necessary, so perfect is the system, that the residents can be disinfected before it is discharged in the harbor.

President Wilson, of the health board, to-day remarked that he was not surprised that the cholera had arrived and that the city officials were prepared to fight it. The island on which the patients will be sent has not yet been made public, although agreed upon by the health board. Should the island be required for the care of the cholera patients the hair mattresses now in use there will be dispensed with and wire mattresses substituted. The quarantine commissioners have filed an order for a number of soft wire pillows. These are more easily cleaned and are less liable to retain any germs of the disease, should they be used with contagious patients. As to the danger of the infection of the Croton water, President Wilson said that the water is drawn from the Croton reservoir, and is as pure as possible, and the only thing that could be done now was to remove the houses along the bank of the Croton, and to remove the water from the Croton. A large number of them, he did not think the scheme practicable. The board to-day issued a circular to all railroads, ferries, steamboat offices, factories, etc., to have a large number of men likely to meet, ordering that adjoining the waiting-rooms or in the factories there should be set aside an air-tight room. These will be temporary places of isolation should cases of cholera suddenly develop. Closets, etc., are to be inspected daily. The board has also fitted up a "dust-proof" room where bacteriological examinations will be made. A supposed cholera discharge will be cultivated until the presence or absence of the germs is made positive. All discharges sent by the inspectors to the board will be examined in this room.

CHOLERA DESCRIBED.

Cholera is thus described: There are certain premonitory symptoms, called by some authorities the first stage of the disease, to which the name of cholera has been given. These consist of a general feeling of uneasiness, weakness, nausea and diarrhea, and sometimes vomiting; the ejections at first, though frequent, are natural. Cholera is usually caused by eating over-ripe fruit, and while it may develop into Asiatic cholera, it is not always a necessary precursor of that dread disease. The quantity of unsound food or rotten cheese which must be taken into the system to produce cholera must be large. It differs from cholera proper in this, as a single germ of the Asiatic plague introduced into the intestines takes a rapid course, and the whole mucous membrane, in the course of a couple of days, is eaten away.

A new source of danger from cholera has been discovered by the health authorities, which may render the present quarantine arrangement ineffectual. The danger lies in the fact that passengers of the steamers arriving here eat the food and drink the water that is taken aboard at the foreign ports, both of which are likely to be infected with the germs of the disease. Under such circumstances a quarantine here of three days would not be a sufficient safeguard against cholera. The matter is now being discussed by the Board of Health, and some action will probably be determined upon.

The steerage passengers of the steamer Cirassia were transferred to Hoffman island this morning for observation and also for the purpose of their clothing being disinfected. The Cirassia is anchored off quarantine and is undergoing a thorough cleansing. The baggage of her steerage has been thoroughly disinfected. Her steerage passengers will be returned on board the ship to-morrow, and the vessel will be disinfected and returned to the city in the afternoon at the latest.

(Continued on Second Page.)

AWFUL HAVOC ABROAD

Cholera Claims Hundreds of Victims at Hamburg and Other Cities,

And Continues to Spread Wherever Vessels Go with Wonderful Rapidity and Despite Quarantine Regulations.

It Gets a Foothold in a Densely Populated Quarter of London,

And Makes Its Appearance at Other English Ports, Where Sailors and Emigrants Were Permitted to Go Ashore.

Many of the Chief Business Streets of Hamburg Almost Deserted.

Some of the Store-keepers Dead and Others Seeking Immunity from the Disease in Places Where the Pest Has Not Reached.

Hundreds of Dead Bodies Permitted to Remain Unburied for Hours.

Physicians and Health Officers Overworked and the Authorities Without Sufficient Aid to Care for the Victims.

Several More French and Belgian Towns Attacked by the Disease.

Death at Liverpool of One of the Russians That Intended to Sail for America—Returns from Devastated Russia.

STRICKEN HAMBURG.

Almost a Reign of Terror in the Pest-Ridden City—713 Fresh Cases.

HAMBURG, Aug. 31.—The air is cooler, and the sky has been overcast since 9 o'clock this morning. Reports to the Board of Health show the development of 713 fresh cases and 270 deaths. This is a decrease since yesterday of ninety-seven in the number of cases developed and of forty-three in the number of deaths. The people of the city feel no encouragement, however, to expect on this account the immediate abatement of the disease. So many hopes have been raised by official announcements in the last week, only to be shattered within the next twenty-four hours, that public confidence is entirely gone. The panic seems to have complete possession of the city. Everybody who can is leaving or preparing to leave. Several keepers of the largest hotels contemplate closing their houses should the plague be at its present height on Saturday. Shops are closing by the score, either because cholera has appeared among employees or because the proprietors have feared to remain in town to conduct their business. No accurate estimate of the numbers leaving the city daily is to be had, but they are now well up in the thousands. Railways running to Luebeck, Rostock and other seaside towns are crowded at all hours, although extra cars have been attached to all of them.

In most of the less-frequented streets a person may walk half a mile without meeting half a dozen persons, and in several streets where all traffic has been forbidden the silence and bareness are broken only by the passing of physicians and health officers. At almost every turn hearse or dead wagons or met, yet the burials do not keep pace with the deaths. It is said that in the whole city, at least, 550 bodies which should have been interred last night still await burial. An extraordinary effort was made to-day to remedy the perilous condition of affairs, and 235